NUMB. XIX.] THE [DECEMBER 2, 1786.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1786. [VOL. I.

From the LONDON PUBLIC LEDGER.

The EFFECTS *of a* FOREIGN EDUCATION.

AT the age of twenty-five I ſucceeded to an eſtate of 1500l. a year, by the death of a father, by whom I was tenderly loved, and for whoſe memory I ſtill retain the moſt ſincere regard. Not long after I married a lady, to whom I had been for ſome time warmly attached. As neither of us were fond of the buſtle of the world, and as we found it every day more irkſome, we took the reſolution of quitting it altogether; and ſoon after retired to a family ſeat, which has been the favorite reſidence of my anceſtors for many ſucceſſive generations.

There I paſſed my days in as perfect happineſs as any reaſonable man can expect in this world. My affection and eſteem for my wife increaſed daily; and as ſhe brought me three fine children, two boys and a girl, their prattle afforded me a new fund of amuſement. There were likewiſe in our neighbourhood ſeveral families that might have adorned my ſociety, with whom we lived on an eaſy, friendly footing, free from the reſtraints of ceremony, which, in the great world, may perhaps be neceſſary, but in private life is the bane of all ſocial intercourſe.

There is no ſtate, however, entirely free from care and uneaſineſs: my ſolicitude about my children increaſed with their years. My boys, in particular, gave me a thouſand anxious thoughts. Many plans of education were propoſed for them, of which the advantages and diſadvantages were ſo equally balanced, as to render the choice of any one a matter of no ſmall perplexity.

Mean time the boys grew up; and the eldeſt, who was a year older than his brother, had entered his tenth year, when an uncle of my wife, who by his ſervices in parliament, and an aſſiduous attendance at court, had obtained a very conſiderable office under government, honored us with a viſit. He ſeemed much pleaſed with the looks, the ſpirit, and promiſing appearance of my ſons: he paid me many compliments on the occaſion, and I liſtened to him with all the pleaſure a fond parent feels in hearing the praiſes of his children.

After he had been ſome days with us, he aſked me in what manner I propoſed to educate the boys, and what my views were as to their eſtabliſhment in the world. I told him all my doubts and perplexities.—He enlarged on the abſurdity of the old faſhioned ſyſtem of education as he termed it, and talked much of the folly of ſending a boy to Eton or Weſtminſter, to waſte the moſt precious years of his life in acquiring languages of little or no real uſe in the world; and begged leave to ſuggeſt a plan, which, he ſaid, had been attended with the greateſt ſucceſs in a variety of inſtances that had fallen within his own particular knowledge.

His ſcheme was, to ſend my ſons for two or three years to a private ſchool in the neighbourhood of London, where they might get rid of their provincial dialect, which, he obſerved, could alone be ſufficient to diſappoint all hopes of their future advancement. He propoſed to ſend them afterwards to an academy at Paris, to acquire the French language, with every other accompliſhment neceſſary to fit them for the world. 'When your eldeſt ſon,' added he, 'is thus qualified, it will be eaſy for me to get him appointed ſecretary to an embaſſy: and if he ſhould then poſſeſs thoſe abilities of which he has now every appearance, I make no doubt I ſhall be able to procure him a ſeat in parliament; and there will be no office in the ſtate to which he may not aſpire. As to your ſecond ſon, give him the ſame education you gave his brother; and, when he is of proper age, get him a commiſſion in the army, and puſh him on in that line as faſt as poſſible.

Though I ſaw ſome obje&ions to this ſcheme, yet, I muſt confeſs, the flattering proſpect of ambition it opened, had a conſiderable effect upon my mind; and as my wife, who had been taught to receive the opinions of her kinſman with the utmoſt deference, warmly ſeconded his propoſal, I at length, though not without reluctance, gave my aſſent to it. When the day of departure came, I accompanied my boys part of the way; and at taking leave of them, felt a pang I then endeavoured to conceal, and which I need not now attempt to deſcribe.

I had the ſatisfaction to receive, from time to time, the moſt pleaſing accounts of their progreſs: and, after they went to Paris, I was ſtill more and more flattered with what I heard of their improvement.

At length the wiſhed-for period of their return approached: I heard of their arrival in Britain, and that, by a certain day, we might expect to ſee them at home. We were all impatience: my daughter, in particular, did nothing but count the hours and minutes and hardly ſhut her eyes the night preceding the day on which her brothers were expected: her mother and I, though we ſhowed it leſs, felt, I believe, equal anxiety.

When the day came, my girl, who had been conſtantly on the look-out, ran to tell me ſhe ſaw a poſt-chaiſe driving to the gate. We hurried down to receive the boys. But, judge of my aſtoniſhment, when I ſaw two pale emaciated figures get out of the carriage, in their dreſs and looks reſembling monkies rather than human creatures. What was ſtill worſe, their manners were more diſpleaſing than their appearance. When my daughter ran up, with tears of joy in her eyes, to embrace her brother, he held her from him, and burſt into an immoderate fit of laughter at ſomething in her dreſs which to him appeared ridiculous. He was joined in the laugh by his younger brother, who was pleaſed, however, to ſay, that the girl was not ill-looking, and when taught to put on her cloaths, and to uſe a little *rouge*, would be tolerable.

Mortified as I was at this impertinence, the partiality of a parent led me to impute it, in a great meaſure, to the levity of youth; and I ſtill flattered myſelf that matters were not ſo bad as they appeared to be. In theſe hopes I ſat down to dinner; but there the behavior of the young gentlemen did not, by any means, tend to leſſen my chagrin: there was nothing at table they could eat; they ran out in praiſe of French cookery, and ſeemed even to be adepts in the ſcience, they knew the component ingredients of the moſt faſhionable *ragoos* and *fricandeaus*, and were acquainted with the names and characters of the moſt celebrated practitioners of the art in Paris.

To ſtop this inundation of abſurdity, and, at the ſame time, to try the boys farther, I introduced ſome topics of converſation, on which they ought to have been able to ſay ſomething. But on theſe ſubjects, they were perfectly mute; and I could plainly ſee their ſilence did not proceed from the modeſty and diffidence natural to youth, but from the moſt perfect and profound ignorance. They ſoon, however, took their revenge for the reſtraint thus impoſed upon them. In their turn they began to talk of things, which, to the reſt of the company were altogether unintelligible. After ſome converſation, the drift of which we could not diſcover, they got into a keen debate on the comparative merit of the *Dos de Puce* and the *Puce en Couches*; and in the courſe of their argument uſed words and phraſes which, to us were equally incomprehenſible as the ſubject on which they were employed. Not long after my poor girl was covered with confuſion, on her brother's aſking her if ſhe did not think the *Cuiffe de la Reine* the pretticſt thing in the world.

But, ſir, I ſhould be happy were I able to ſay, that ignorance and folly, bad as they are, were all I had to complain of. I am ſorry to add, that my young men ſeem to have made an equal progreſs in vice. It is but the other day I happened to obſerve to the eldeſt, that it made me uneaſy to ſee his brother look ſo very ill: to which he replied, with an air of the moſt eaſy indifference, that poor Charles had been a little unfortunate with an opera girl at Paris; but for my own part, added he, I never ran thoſe hazards, as I always confine my amours to women of faſhion.

In ſhort, ſir, theſe unfortunate youths have returned ignorant of every thing they ought to know; their minds corrupted, and their bodies debilitated, by a courſe of premature debauchery. I can eaſily ſee that I do not poſſeſs either their confidence or affection: and they even ſeem to deſpiſe me for the want of thoſe frivolous accompliſhments on which they value themſelves ſo highly. In this ſituation what is to be done? Their vanity and conceit make them incapable of liſtening to reaſon or advice; and to uſe the authority of a parent, would, probably, be as ineffectual for their improvement, as to me it would be unpleaſant.

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 5.

THE fulleſt inſtructions have been ſent from the admiralty office to the naval commanders on all ſtations at home and abroad, to permit no veſſels whatſoever to traffic in any port of the Britiſh dominions, without producing the proper regiſter and paſſports. The ports of America and the Weſt-Indies are ſingularly mentioned in theſe inſtructions.

Aug. 9. The Americans are ſtill proſecuted by the Algerines, and are likely to continue ſo till they adopt ſome ſpirited reſolve to bring them to reaſon. It appears, the dey's capi aga, or prime miniſter, who has great influence with his prince, and who is an eunuch, is inveterate againſt the Americans, from what cauſe is not mentioned.

Mr. Logie, at Algiers, has cloathed ſeveral of the American captives, who were almoſt naked; and in behalf of the colonies at large, has uſed all his intereſt, though in vain, with the councils of Algiers, reſpecting the demands for the ranſom of American ſlaves.

Auguſt 20.

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Auguſt 15.

Yeſterday the following exhortation was read from the altars of the different chapels in this city, after each maſs:

'Dear Brethren,

'We think it incumbent on us at this particular time, when the contagion of a moſt ſcandalous and unprecedented combination has ſpread rapidly from diſtant parts of the kingdom to this county and city, to declare, as we do hereby, in the name of God and the Catholic church, that the oath adminiſtered by the wrong headed and miſguided wretches who call themſelves Rightboys, is contrary to the commandment of Almighty God, the canons of our holy church, and laws of the land, and of courſe is not only illegal, but wicked and abominable. We have repeatedly explained this doctrine of the church concerning combination oaths in general, and declared they cannot be juſtified on any pretext whatſoever. If they think themſelves aggrieved, they ought to remonſtrate to their ſuperiors, whoſe inclination as well as duty it is to hear them patiently, and relieve them effectually, in caſe their complaints are well grounded. But if, inſtead of applying to the juſtice and humanity of their rulers, they ſhall obſtinately perſevere in their fruitleſs endeavours to intimidate them, by tumultuous meetings, by tendering unjuſt oaths, and other unlawful proceedings, they may be aſſured, that, in place of redreſs, they will experience the indignation of Heaven, the cenſures of the church, and the extreme rigour of violated laws. Such weak, deluded or wicked perſons of our communion as have entered into this execrable combination, have ſinned by taking it forcibly or freely, will ſin ſtill more heinouſly by obſerving it. This is the invariably doctrine of the church. This has been our conſtant language, whenever a ſpirit of combination prevailed amongſt White boys, tradeſmen, or any other claſs of our people. We conjure you moſt earneſtly to deſiſt from diſturbing the public peace, and ſcandalizing your holy religion, and her miniſters, by deſpiſing their admonitions which, if duly attended to will promote the good of ſociety in general, and the particular happineſs of every one among you in this and the next life, which are the conſtant objects of our ſervant wiſhes and prayers.

JOHN TROY."

The caution of the biſhop of Saliſbury to his clergy: 'That they ſhould take care to inſpect the letters of orders of the curates they employed,' induces a correſpondent to caution the church in general on the ſubject of the Welſh curates, who have not been educated for their profeſſion. It has been a cuſtom for Welſh biſhops to ordain youth from grammar ſchools in Wales to ſerve the curacies of the neighbourhood. The clergy of the weſt of England, finding their ſervices could be obtained cheap, have bro't great numbers of them into Glouceſterſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire and Cornwall. Their ignorance, meanneſs and ſottiſhneſs, have nearly driven the ſmall remains of religion from the little and obſcure pariſhes of thoſe counties. This is a ſerious evil; and with the cuſtom of taking from the Preſbyterians, perſons they reject for immoralities and inormities, has, in the country, rendered the word cure, an epithet of reproach.

As the cuſtoms and manners of India are but little known in this country, a correſponcent ſends the fol-

lowing, being an extract of a letter written by the Major, to John Bellow, Esquire, the 30th of May, 1785.

"I am encamped at Nanapara, on account of the plenty of game which is in this quarter. To-day, by the strength with which the Almighty has blest me, I valiently, and with springs like the tyger, killed, by thousands of arrows and musket shots an elephant which would not yield to the elephants of Heaven in fierceness, and which in size would out-top the mountains. I granted salvation to a world labouring under his violence. In the spirit of the purest friendship I make this communication."

A lady neither young nor beautiful has lately been discovered in Kew Gardens, at rather a late hour, making an experiment with a *sensitive plant*. It seems the lady's *intellectual researches* have of late been much above the level of conversation at all the tea tables in the neighbourhood, as she has never missed an opportunity of visiting the royal gardens since they were opened. The nymph is so much chagrined at the insinuations of her *good natured* friends on this occasion, that she vows she never will again touch a *sensitive plant*, but in the presence of a *second person*.

Lately, in a company of gentlemen, the conversation turned upon Asiatic wealth. On a pretty fellow observing that 'one lack would make him happy for life,' a wag remarked, that he supposed the little gentleman meant a *lack* of brains.

A letter from Limerick, received by a merchant in the city, has the following article: We have just received an express from Killmallock, that a body of White Boys had entered that town, and were about to plunder the houses of several of the inhabitants, who armed themselves, and marched to that part of the town where they entered, and there not being above fifty in number, they thot proper to retreat; they pursued them some miles, but at length they took into the wood and escaped for a time. The pursuers have surrounded the wood, where they are determined to continue till they surrender, which they must do or perish for the want of the necessaries of life. A body of soldiers has marched to relieve the Killmallock people, so that we expect to hear in a day or two that they are all taken.

Dr. Robertson, the celebrated historian, is now revising for the last time, his History of Scotland. The next work will engage his attention for a similar purpose, is the history of Charles V. The several alterations which he has made in the former, prove his indefatigability, in readily adopting the opinions of his cotemporaries, when convinced of the propriety of their arguments.

By letters from China, brought by the Osterly East-Indiaman, captain Rogers, we hear, that a dispute arose between the Dutch settlers and the natives on the island of Sumatra; in consequence of which several were killed and wounded on both sides, and the quarrel was by no means accommodated when the advices came away.

The inhabitants of the world are supposed, according to the most probable calculations, to amount to about seven hundred and seventy-five millions and three hundred souls. Of these the arbitrary governments command seven hundred and forty-one millions and eight hundred thousand: and the free ones (including ten millions of free Indians) only thirty-three millions and five hundred thousand, and of these few, so large a portion as twelve millions and five hundred thousand are subjects or descendants of the British empire; that is, upwards of some millions of the third part of all the freemen in the world. On the whole, human slaves are three and twenty times more numerous than men enjoying, in any tolerable degree, the rights of human nature.

The emperor of Germany and empress of Russia continue to act in concert, seemingly preparatory to some impending blow to be aimed at the Turk: in the mean time the Venetians are like to suffer for their imprudent linking themselves to two such remote powers against a near and potent neighbour at their door: this we remarked some considerable time ago, and is likely to come true to their cost.

By letters from Paris we learn, that an arret has last been published, prohibiting all geographers, engravers, or other persons whatever, from engraving, publishing, vending or distributing any map, chart or geographical plan, without permission of the chancellor or keeper of the seals, under penalty of a fine of 6000 livres, and the confication of the charts, plans, proofs and plates. In order to obtain the requisite permission, the geographers, &c. shall be obliged to send the design in manuscript, with all the appurtenances, for the examination of the persons in whose department in administration the said charts would most particularly interest. The motives for this arret are to prevent the abuses resulting from the unconfined liberty which geographers enjoyed. By copying foreign maps they rendered the errors committed by foreign nations in adjusting the limits of respective possessions, or at least confirmed them; mariners were exposed to the greatest dangers by implicitly adopting the errors and mistakes contained in imperfect maps.

The execution of the woman for coining, on Wednesday morning, reflects a scandal upon the law, is a disgrace to the police, and was not only inhuman, but shamefully indelicate and shocking. Why should the law in this species of offence inflict a severer punishment upon a woman than upon a man? It is not an offence which she can perpetrate alone. In every such case the influence of a man has been found the operating motive upon a woman; yet the man is but hanged, and the woman burned. The last execution was a nuisance of the most shocking kind. When remission of burning was refused, the scene of inhumanity should have been changed; the consequences have been serious; several persons lying in the neighbourhood of Newgate ill, have been severely affected by the smoke which issued from the body of the unfortunate female victim.

Upon a recent enquiry into the revenue and expenditure of his royal highness the prince of Wales, by the commissioners appointed by him for that purpose, it appeared, to his immortal honor, that near [illegible] thousand pounds have been paid annually [illegible] to the most objects, for the encouragement of arts and literature, and as pensions to reduced officers. If such offices of philanthropy are not sufficient to awaken the sensibility of the country, not sufficient to procure a provision for him in future, more adequate to his benevolence, we cannot hope in future to see a British prince the patron of merit, or the promoter of humanity.

Extract of a letter from Exmouth, August 8.

"An odd circumstance has happened here, which has created no small diversion. A few days ago a decent looking man went through this town imploring the assistance of those charitable disposed, with the tale of his having lived in great repute in England, from whence he went to America, and had been ruined by the war, in consequence of his being a loyalist; was just returned to England, and on his passage had lost his wife, who had left him five children. By this plausible story he received many liberal donations, and spent a very jovial evening at a public house in company with a young journeyman taylor, with whom he was to sleep. They had not been long in bed, before this disconsolate widower discovered herself to her bed-fellow to be a female; which sudden discovery so affrighted the young taylor, that he jumped out of bed, and ran down stairs to the landlord, to whom he related the story, when they got a light, and went to the woman, who pretended to be so fast asleep that they could not awake her. The taylor then took his bed-fellow out, and returned to another room; and in the morning the lady arose early, and after paying her bill, decamped in great haste, and has not since been heard of.

"What the above lady discovered her sex to the taylor, she said, in a gentle voice, 'how will my Simple face when he hears that she, whom this day he took for a mistress is a feminine.' 'The devil you are!' exclaimed the taylor, leaping out of bed, 'then I am no better.'

Dublin, August 18. On Sunday the 13th instant several magistrates and gentlemen of the Queen's county having received information, that a large party of insurgents from Munster would attempt their county, took out a dismounted troop of the 14th dragoons from Ballyragget, commanded by lieut. Enery, and Mr. French's volunteer company from Ballynakill; and in a circuit of near thirty miles visited several chapels, and about two o'clock came up with the party from Munster, in the village of Rathdowny, whose inhabitants they had just sworn, with many circumstances of force and violence. The magistrates made 35 prisoners; and it is much to be regretted that one O'Brien, the captain and principal instigator, escaped: as examinations are given against him, and a large reward offered, it is probable he will soon be taken.

The prisoners were for that night conducted to Ballynakill, and escorted to Maryborough gaol the next morning, by a detachment of the 9th dragoons. The troop from Ballyragget had been out 18 hours on foot, and the infantry company 16.

Several weavers from Cork and Limerick were amongst the number taken, and some decent farmers, who seemed forced forward, either from the oath they had been obliged to take, or from want of protection from the laws, and the dread of having their dwellings destroyed.

There is every reason to conclude that Sunday the 20th will put a final end to any appearance of disturbances in that part of the kingdom.

From the several associations inserted in this paper, and from a county meeting having been summoned by the sheriff, at the requisition of the governors, it is probable a spirited check will be given, and much trouble saved to the counties of Kildare, Carlow and Wexford.

It appears upon the face of the daily accounts published in London of the imports and exports of goods in that great emporium of commerce, that one of the most considerable classes of articles exported are metals, wrought and unwrought, and for which it is computed England annually receives some millions of pounds sterling. When on the other hand we consider the paucity of the trade of Ireland in metals, and at the same time that there is not a country in Europe so rich in mineral productions, we turn mortified from a subject that shews in the strongest light the indolence and inattention of our people of landed property where so capital an object is within their reach. A few feeble attempts made without either judgment, money or spirit, that have fallen almost still born to the ground, and a plan some time since projected by a number of patriotic gentlemen for encouraging the study of theoretical and practical mineralogy in this kingdom, from some cause, of which we are not informed, has not been put in execution.

American Occurrences.

WORCESTER, October 11.

On Monday morning last this town was visited by several men from Uxbridge, who, it is said, came with a view to level the gaol and release the prisoners, their number we are told was about 30; but they had not arrived before they were overtaken by about 50 gentlemen from the same town, who having heard of their absurd plan the evening before, immediately turned out to oppose them. It appears that the people who had undertaken this rash design, had previously applied for assistance in several parts of the country, but it is supposed their measure did not nor could not meet with approbation; on finding such a respectable number of their townsmen ready to oppose them and none to assist them, they immediately sat off on return to their homes, and were soon after followed by their opponents.

PROVIDENCE, September 21.

The following copy of a letter was handed to us for publication:

Mount Vernon, August 19, 1786.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 21st of July, together with the treatise on agriculture and practical husbandry. I consider your sending the latter to me as a mark of attention that merits my warmest thanks. I have not yet had time to peruse it, but promise myself much pleasure and satisfaction from it.

It is a subject highly worthy the attention of every gentleman in this country, who has leisure, abilities or opportunity to improve it. It is the only source from which we can draw any real or permanent advantage; and, in my opinion, it must be a great (if not the sole) means of our attaining to that degree of respectability and importance which we ought to hold in the world.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Metcalf Bowler, Esq; Providence.

LITCHFIELD, Sept. 26.

We learn from Worcester, that the supreme court were prevented sitting in that town last week. Governor Bowdoin headed a company of artillery from Boston, in order to protect the court; but as the insurgents had taken possession of the court house previous to his arrival, no attempt was made to dislodge them.

PRINCETON, Sept. 21.

Writers on approved agriculture say, that no person ever deserved better of a country than he who first introduced the cultivation of turnips into it, as a fallow crop, for the feeding of cattle, sheep, &c. We have the pleasure to inform the gentleman and the farmer, that in this neighbourhood is a field of turnips sowed in drills, three feet apart, and hoed to 12 or 15 inches distant in the rows, worthy their attention. The intervals are stirred with a common light plough, and the crop appears to be very great.

PETERSBURG, (Virginia) Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montgomery County, dated August 18, 1786, to a relation in Williamsburg, received the 17th instant.

"You have, I make no doubt, before this time heard of the murder committed by the Indians on the frontier of this county. A party, supposed to be 35 in number, on the 14th of last month, early in the morning, fell upon the family of a capt. James Moore, who lived in Abb's Valley, near Bluestone Creek, the whole of which, except two hired men who were at work in a field, were either killed or taken, and all his houses burnt; these two making their escape, alarmed the rest of the inhabitants, who ran together for their defence, and thereby preserved themselves from any further damage, which, in all probability they otherwise would have sustained. A company of militia was ordered out to pursue the Indians, and guard the inhabitants whilst securing their grain,

which then ſtood in the fields; but a ſufficient number not being to effect both, and ſome conſiderable time paſſed from the day this miſchief was done, till they arrived at this place, whereby the Indians had got to great a ſtart of them, that it was thought proper to decline the purſuit; indeed it ſeems as if it had been unneceſſary, as the number of Indians, and white men who went agreeable to orders, were nearly the ſame, and unleſs a great advantage could have been obtained over them, ſo as to have routed them effectually the firſt fire, they would have tomahawked the priſoners. As the Indians have not ſuffered for this incurſion, and the booty they met with ſo great, perhaps it may excite them to attempt it ſhortly again: this ſeems to be dreaded generally, and, I believe our fears are not ill-grounded. They have nothing more now to prevent them than they had at firſt, as the militia who were ſent are ſince returned, and not a ſufficient number kept at the place for the protection of the frontier; ſhould this be the caſe, it will ſo intimidate the inhabitants, that the majority will remove themſelves and families to ſome other part of the country for their ſecurity.

"The barbarities of theſe ſavages exerciſed on this occaſion, were moſt ſhocking: after having killed Moore, they ſcalped him, beat his ſkull in level with his eyes, with a war club, ſtabbed him in ſeveral places with a ſpear, cut off his noſe, lips and private parts; and burnt a man up in the houſe, whether he was dead or not before fire was ſet to it is uncertain They alſo burnt the head of an infant off; and a war club left ſticking in the head of another, and ſeveral bows and arrows were left. The ſign they made is ſaid by thoſe who pretend to be judges, to be daring and inſulting.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

We underſtand that ſeveral clergymen belonging to the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church in this city, have reſolved to lecture in St. Paul's Church every Sunday and Thurſday evening, and that an introductory diſcourſe was delivered on Thurſday laſt by the reverend Mr. Beach, in preſence of a very numerous aſſembly. If (as we are taught both by ſcripture and experience) "Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, and ſin is the diſgrace of any people," the community is no doubt greatly indebted to thoſe who exert themſelves ſo much in recommending the practice of piety and virtue and in pointing out the direful conſequences which accompany vice and immorality.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 1.

It muſt give every lover of his country pleaſure to be informed, that the nail manufactory is brought to ſuch perfection throughout the United States of America, as to ſtop the importation of that article: and there remains not a doubt but this and many other branches of manufacture, if countenanced by government, would ſoon rival the Britiſh.

Laſt Thurſday a fracas happened between two boys in this town, when one of them, very maliciouſly ſtabbed the other in the ſide: had the knife varied the eighth of an inch from the place where it pierced, in all probability it would have terminated the exiſtence of the other. We underſtand that this is the ſecond time this youth has offended in this manner: we would therefore recommend it to thoſe whoſe province it is to ſuperintend his actions, to remember that vice is progreſſive; that they endeavor to inſtil into his mind the enormity of the late action: and that a repitition of a like offence might bring him to an ignominious death, and involve his connections in diſgrace.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

Recent accounts from Patrick and Edward Shelon, late officers in the American army, confirm the ſeveral relations tranſmitted from time to time, of the daſtardly inſulting inhabitants of the United States meet with in Halifax, and other towns of Nova-Scotia. The greeting of 'rebel' is common among the Britiſh and loyaliſts, and even the officers are not aſhamed to condeſcend to the loweſt ſpecies of ſcurrility, and their anonymous menacing letters no leſs teem with the ſame illiberal abuſe. This conduct is as impolitic as baſe, as it is probable not many years will elapſe before theſe people are ſubjects of the United States. "It is time for the rage of colonizing to ſubſide (ſays a late Britiſh publication) a few years produce great political changes, and however fairly the advantages of Nova-Scotia may be ſtated, it is not clear how England would be indemnified for the expence and trouble of a fourteenth member for the American confederacy."

The following account of a truly melancholy affair which took place at Patuxent, Rhode-Iſland, on Wedneſday the 20th ult. is tranſmitted by a gentleman who was preſent. As a perſon was attempting to diſcharge a quantity of putrid ſtagnated water from a ciſtern, in a diſtill-houſe, that had been cloſe covered for many years, and totally excluded from the external air, the ſuffocating exhalations affected him in ſuch a manner, that he fell to the bottom of the ciſtern, which containing about nine inches of water in depth. Dr. Zuriel Waterman and Mr. Zachariah Rhodes, who were near the place, repaired inſtantly to reſcue the unfortunate man, and by the aſſiſtance of a ladder deſcended to the bottom of the ciſtern; but, alas! they both inſtantly fainted, and fell proſtrate on their faces in the water: in the ſpace of a few minutes a number of perſons aſſembled, and uſed every poſſible exertion to afford immediate relief; but the circumſtances of the air, connected with other difficulties, prolonged the time to the ſpace of ten minutes before they were brought into the open air, when every medical aſſiſtance was immediately adminiſtered. Dr. Waterman expired, after experiencing the moſt excruciating agonies; Mr. Rhodes and the other perſon are in a fair way of recovery. Thus in a few moments was conſigned to the cold embrace of death, a young gentleman in whom every virtue ſhone eminently conſpicuous, and in whom his worthy relatives ſuſtain an irreparable loſs.

Pittſburgh, December 2.

We have it from good authority that the new raiſed ſtate of Frankland, in North Carolina, is aboliſhed, having ſolicited the protection & citizenſhip of their former government; the people finding out the ambitious views of their leading men, and the great burthen they were likely to ſuffer in maintaining a ſeparate government, together with the mortification of not being acknowledged in the union. They accordingly diſplaced their governor, and choſe delegates to repreſent them in the next aſſembly, as formerly.

A L A R M!

A REPORT is now circulating, and I have reaſon to credit its veracity, that a vote of Congreſs has been taken reſpecting the expediency of entering upon a negociation with the Spaniards, in order to regulate a plan of commerce between Spain and the Free and Independent States of America. Seven ſtates, I am told, have voted in the affirmative, conſequently a negociation muſt enſue; and that it may be neceſſary I will not take upon me to deny. Commerce upon an equal footing is the life and ſoul of any nation; and nothing can be more deſirable to a people who wiſh well to themſelves and to their country. But fair commerce, upon equal terms, is not likely to be the child of ſo dark a parent as the negociation in queſtion preſents to our view. However, let us ſuſpend our judgment till we hear the propoſition of the Spaniſh miniſter---provided, ſays he, America will guarantee the navigation of the Ohio river for twenty-five years, Spain will open her ports to American veſſels from every part of the continent. Now, if this be true, as I preſume it is, we may reaſonably conclude that ſuch members of Congreſs as voted for the negociation to take place, will alſo vote for the meaſure of the Spaniſh miniſter: conſidering the viciſſitudes of human nature, it may, indeed, be otherwiſe; but in the ordinary rotation of human affairs there is nothing at preſent can delude me to think ſo: however, if I could flatter myſelf, I could fondly ſay, that men of wiſdom and prudence, that the friends of American independence can not, will not act ſo partial, ſo baſe a part. But ſuppoſe ſuch a negociation ſhould take place, can you believe in your heart, my readers, it would be juſtice or found policy? What would become of the deluded creatures who would fall victims to ſupport avarice and party intereſt?

And for what would the ten new ſtates fell that are now ſet apart and looked upon with eager eyes to diminiſh the national debt, contracted by the late war? This queſtion I leave to be determined by thoſe who are experienced in land jobbing, &c. &c.

But drawing a veil over the national debt, and the advantages of this new and extenſive country to the thirteen ſtates; ſuppoſe the navigation of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi ſhould be ſhut up for twenty five years, what would then become of the weſtern country? ſmall and inconſiderable as our market is already, we ſhould then have none; and to aggravate our misfortunes, we would not have the moſt diſtant proſpect of redreſs for twenty-five years; and when that period would even arrive, perhaps a requiſition of the like nature and of greater magnitude would be then made.

Should this execrable ſcheme ſucceed, where, my fellow-citizens, is that liberty for which we bled? where is that liberty, for which we ſacrificed our eſtates and ventured our lives? Is the altar on which our dear wives, the joy and comfort of our hearts, and our children, the pledges of our love, were ſacrificed, already vaniſhed from before our eyes? or are we to re-act the ſame tragical ſcene to bring it to our remembrance? Had we been diſloyal to our country when ſhe required our aſſiſtance, there might have been ſome faint colouring to varniſh the black deſign, but to our honor, ſuch an apology cannot be pled: we were loyal, and as a reward of that loyalty, muſt we now be excluded from the rights of citizens? Muſt we bring revenues to the United States, and for thoſe revenues, muſt our reward be eternal chains? Have we juſt emerged from a deplorable and unnatural war, and muſt we be plunged into another before the ſhrieks and cries of the widow and the fatherleſs have left our ears? No---forbid it wiſdom, forbid it prudence! If there be any virtue in the ſons of America, if there be any powers in the human breaſt, let them now be called forth, for the preſent occaſion claims their attention; let the ſons of the weſt join their united voices, let them ſummon forth the powers of the mind and body, let them be firm, let them be unanimous, let them be conſolidated like the gold of Ophir; and then let them ſtep forward and ſpeak their ſentiments like ſons of freedom; but at the ſame time, let them ſpeak with prudence and caution, and in a manner becoming men, and great men: let them addreſs the repreſentatives of a loyal people, let them pray that men of public confidence may with all poſſible ſpeed convey their ſentiments to Congreſs, or to the members that repreſent them there, earneſtly beſeeching them not to agree to ſuch a partial ſcheme, beſeeching them to conſider the deplorable ſituation of the weſt, and the calamities ſuch a meaſure would bring upon the United States. What is the legiſlative body of any ſtate, and what is their buſineſs? are they not the ſervants, are they not to ſpeak the ſentiments of the people? undoubtedly.

What is Congreſs, and what are their power? they are alſo the ſervants of, and derive their power from the people; let us therefore unite our hearts and our voices ſpeedily and without delay, and the voice of the people muſt and will prevail. I hope it is not yet too late; the avenues to our repreſentatives are open; we are provided with means to convey our ſentiments, but let us not dally till the doors are ſhut. Let us ſpeak to Congreſs as to men; let us embrace the preſent moment, the next may be too late, now or never let us ſpeak: methinks I behold my fellow-citizens waiting one for another to ſpeak out, but let it not be ſo, let us all ſpeak out, and let us ſpeak boldly

The prize is worthy the contending for: our lives, our liberty, our wives and our children are at ſtake. Shall we then mourn in ſecret, and tamely behold our rights and our liberties torn from our embrace? No! I know the ſpirit of the people better: I know they cannot ſubmit, I will never ſubmit. The very moment the navigation of the Ohio is ſhut up, is the point of time which will alienate the affections of the weſtern inhabitants, and rouſe every honeſt heart in defence of his rights and liberties as a citizen of the independent ſtates of America; but that ſuch a moment may never arrive, is the ſincere prayer and hearty wiſh of

A SON OF FREEDOM.

Married, on Thurſday the 23d ult. at Woodville, the ſeat of General John Nevill, in Waſhington county, Major ABRAHAM KIRKPATRICK, to the amiable Miſs MARY ANN OLDHAM.

*** A piece ſigned A FARMER, is received, and will be inſerted next week.

*** Perſons reſiding in the country, who wiſh to become ſubſcribers to the Pittſburgh Gazette, are hereby informed that Country Produce will be taken in payment for their ſubſcriptions. Dec. 1, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers propoſe to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th inſtant, on a method they flatter themſelves will give ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers. Their mode of ſupplying cuſtomers in this town with bread, ſhall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biſcuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or looſe for ſmaller demands, therefore will be able to ſupply expeditiouſly thoſe on a paſſage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elſewhere, and ſurveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any ſaleable country produce in payment, as well as caſh. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general ſells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

60

MOUNT VERNON. An Ode.

Inscribed to General WASHINGTON. Written at Mount Vernon, August 1786.

By Colonel HUMPHREYS.

BY broad Potowmack's azure tide,
Where Vernon's Mount, in sylvan pride,
Displays its beauties far:
Great Washington to peaceful shades,
Where no unhallow'd wish invades,
Retir'd from fields of war.

Angels might see, with joy, the sage,
Who taught the battle where to rage,
Or quench'd its spreading flame---
On works of peace employ the hand,
Which wav'd the blade of high command,
And hew'd the path to fame.

Let others sing his deeds in arms,
A nation sav'd, and conquest's charms:
Posterity shall hear,
'Twas mine, return'd from Europe's courts,
To share his thoughts, partake his sports,
And soothe his partial ear.

To thee, my friend, these lays belong:
Thy happy seat inspires my song,
With gay, perennial, blooms;
With fruitage fair, and cool retreats;
Whose bow'ry wilderness of sweets,
The ambient air perfumes.

Here spring its earliest buds displays,
Here latest on the leafless sprays,
The plumy people sing:
The vernal show'r, the ripening year,
Th' autumnal store, the winter drear,
For thee new pleasures bring.

Here lapp'd in philosophic ease,
Within thy walks, beneath thy trees,
Amidst thine ample farms;
No vulgar converse heroes hold,
But past or future scenes unfold,
Or dwell on nature's charms.

What wond'rous æra have we seen;
Plac'd on this isthmus half between,
A rude and polish'd state;
We save the war tempestuous rise,
In arms a world, in blood the skies,
In doubt an empire's fate.

The storm is calm'd, seren'd the Heaven,
And mildly o'er the climes of even,
Expands th' imperial day:
Oh God, the source of light supreme,
Shed on our dusky morn a gleam:
To guide our doubtful way!

'Restrain, dread pow'r our land from crimes!
'What seeks, tho' bless beyond all times,
'So querelous an age?
'What means to freedom such disgust;
'Of change, of anarchy the lust,
'The fickleness and rage?'

So spake his country's friend, with sighs,
To find that country still despise,
The Legacy he gave---
And half he fear'd his toils were vain,
And much that man would court a chain,
And live through vice a slave.

A transient gloom o'ercast his mind:
Yet still on Providence reclin'd,
The patriot fond believ'd,
That pow'r benign, too much had done,
To leave an empire's task begun,
Imperfectly atchiev'd.

Thus buoy'd with hope, with virtue blest,
Of every human bliss possest,
He meets the happier hours:
His skies assume a lovelier blue,
His prospects brighter rise to view,
And fairer bloom his flow'rs.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

To be sold at public vendue, by Wilson and Wallace, on Saturday the 2d of December, at the House of William Wilson, in Pittsburgh, the following Goods, the property of Mr. Valck. There will be six months credit given for all sums exceeding twenty shillings, by giving bond with sufficient security.

ELEVEN yards calico, 29 and a quarter ditto blue cloath, 15 do. red, 41 and an half do. swanskin, 4 and a quarter do. superfine scarlet, 605 flints, 56 white ruffled shirts, 64 do. 13 calico do. 153 calico do. 78 doz. silver broaches, 21 5-12 doz. ear-rings, 8 silver lockets, 5 doz. looking glasses, No. 5. 1 and three-quarter doz. do. No. 4. 3 and a half doz. do. No. 3. 2 and a quarter doz. do. No. 2. 800 needles, 3 plated spurs, 2 gross womens thimbles, 1 do. do. 11 and two-thirds doz. mens do. 4 and two-fifths bundles brass wire, 9 and three-quarters do. 56 oval gilt looking glasses, 2 gross metal bells, half a pound knitting needles, 2 hair trunks, 11 saddles, 7 and a quarter pieces garters, 3 gross herring bone lace, one tent 5 and an half ounces brown thread, 1 and three-quarters pound coloured do. 1 and one sixth of a doz. horn combs, 5 and 7-12 doz. Indian awls, 5 steel beaver traps, 3 do. with chains, 9 powder horns, 3 dozen butcher knives, 1 and two-thirds of a doz. scalping knives, 75 fish hooks, 65 do 50 do. 200 do. 375 do. 5lb. best vermillion, 648lb. lead, 19 brass kettles, 51lb. gun powder, 7 kegs do. 11lb 9 ounces barley corn, 4 and a half ounces seeds, 3 do. agath. 7 blankets, 1 pair of scales. Nov. 3.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES

WILL be opened on Wednesday the 15th instant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the house where John Gibson formerly lived, behind his stone house Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work. viz.

Plain Work	Fringing
Coloured ditto	Dresden
Flowering	Tambouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Also, Reading English, and knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience she has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement she has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herself, that by the utmost attention in teaching the said branches, as also taking the strictest care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal she will also merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this side the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1786.

Messrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the satisfaction of persons who have entrusted me with business in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I shall return from Philadelphia before the next sitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1786.

ANY person or persons having demands against Daniel Broadhead, jun. are desired to bring them to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

The subscriber means to continue business, as formerly, at Peter's Creek, Washington County: he has furnished himself with a neat assortment of Dry Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.

Bell Mont, Nov. 8, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the lands of Brush Creek on the 14th of September last, a dark bay Gelding, 3 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, has a snip and star, scarcely perceivable, carries well, his hind feet white, a long bushy tail---. Whoever takes up said gelding, and delivers him to Mr. John Irwin, at Brush Creek, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE COCHRAN.

October 26, 1786.

N. B. Said Gelding is branded with W.

ALL persons who have open accounts with the subscribers are hereby requested to produce them for settlement; and such as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in suit. As they wish to decline business here, the remaining part of their goods will be sold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. CRENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 23, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to: whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county on the 27th of September, a light coloured sorrel Mare about 5 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, has a blaze in her face, shod before, some small white spots on each side of her head, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TETER ELROD.

November 12.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make payment by the 25th of next month; those who neglect to settle their accounts by that time may depend on being sued without respect of persons, and any person having demands against the subscriber are requested to bring them in for payment.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1786.

WANTED, a man who understands Vocal Music, and who can teach it with propriety; such a person will meet with good encouragement from the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh. Nov. 24.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Brown has for some considerable time left my bed, and behaved in an unbecoming manner, I hereby forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Nov. 23, 1786. JOHN BROWN.

RAN AWAY from the custody of the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in this place, a certain John Gardner; he has been in Mr. Daniel Elliott's employment for some time past; he is slender made, and of a swarthy complexion, about 23 or 24 years old, he had on a light coloured coating surtout coat, waistcoat and overalls of the same, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever takes up said Gardner, and brings him to the subscriber shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, paid by me

JAMES CHAMBERS, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1786.

N. B. Said Gardner is of Dutch extraction.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.